Introduction to The Climate Registry







The Climate Registry Background

- Founded by discussions among states that had established or were interested in establishing state and regional GHG registries.
- States were considering a variety of policies to reduce GHG emissions and an effective mechanism to track and measure was the first step.
- Incorporated in March 2007 in Washington, D.C. as a nonprofit organization.
- Currently seeking organizations to be Founding Affiliates and be recognized at the launch in January 2008.



Organization Time Line

- Start Up Phase (June 2007 January 2008)
 - Coordinating the collaborative effort with States, tribes and stakeholders.
 - Key technical & administrative tasks.
- Launch (2008)
 - Begin accepting emissions data from reporting organizations.
- Mature Operations (2009-2010)
 - Will begin to in-source many of the activities previously undertaken by contracted organizations
 - By the end of 2010 TCR runs independently.





Key Principles

- A common accounting standard and infrastructure to support all state policies.
- Policy neutral—leave policy to the states.
- The recognized platform for credible and consistent GHG emissions reporting in North America across borders and industry sectors.
 - Independent third-party verification.
- Public reporting while respecting business confidentiality.

State Support for TCR

- SC joined TCR to provide entities within the state the opportunity to participate.
- Voluntary reporting and reduction of GHG emissions.
 - Impacts attainment status.
 - Benefits climate and public health.
- Complements Governor's climate initiative.
 - Policies of energy efficiency, renewables, fuel alternatives, and commerce incentives – all sectors.
 - State & Local governments, large indirect emitters, universities can participate in TCR.
 - Greenville, Charleston, Columbia, already working on US Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement.

Benefits for Organizations that Report

- A cost effective means to measure and monitor your GHG emissions.
- Document early actions for potential recognition under state or federal programs.
- 3. Recognition as a global environmental leader.
- 4. It's the right thing to do.
- 5. Prepare for potential regulation.
- 6. Gain a stakeholder voice in policy decisions.
- 7. Education for employees on GHG emissions.
- 8. Save money on energy.
- 9. Access to software and technical support.





Stakeholders Advisory Committee Invitees

Reid Smith, BP*

Steve Corneli, NRG Energy

Ted Johnson, CBS

Lee Kindberg, Maersk

Buddy Hay, Interface

Derek Guest, Kodak*

Angela Beehler, Walmart*

Richard Brent, Caterpillar

Daniel Merz, CEMEX

Alice LeBlanc, AIG

Jim Boler, Target

Dennis Canavan, Johnson and Johnson

Randall Martin, JP Morgan*

Wendy Pulling, PG&E

Dale Bryk, NRDC

Andrea Russell, Rio Tinto Minerals

Reid Harvey, USEPA

Cathy Ikeuchi, Safeway

Ray Butts, Florida Power & Light

Dean Kato, Toyota

Patrick Atkins, Alcoa

Peter Molinaro, Dow

Steve Bauman, Microsoft

Jennifer Frame-Tunney, JP Morgan Chase

The Climate Registry

Amy Banister, Waste Management

Kerry Kelly, Waste Management*

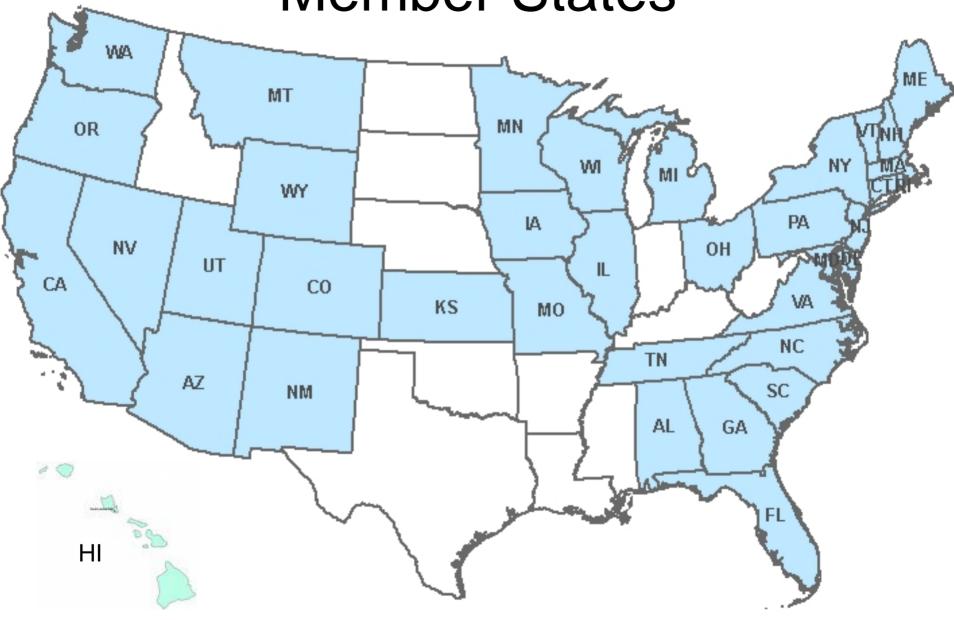
^{*} Participated in the July 31, 2007 Conference Call



Value to States/Tribes/Provinces

- Create accounting infrastructure to support their GHG policies.
- Cost effective—build on what is already established.
- Collaborate with other jurisdictions.
- A voice in establishing national standards.
 - Help companies to establish a baseline and demonstrate reductions.

Member States



Member Tribes and Provinces

Canadian Provinces

British Columbia Manitoba

Mexican States

Sonora

Tribes

Campo Kumeyaay Pueblo of Acoma Southern Ute





Three Step Process

- Gather data annually, input into web-based software
 - All 6 Kyoto gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆).
 - Direct stationary, mobile, process and fugitive emissions.
 - Indirect emissions: i.e. purchases of electricity and steam.
 - National reporting.
 - Tracking mostly through utility bills and vehicle fuel.
 - **Verify** data using third-party verifiers.
 - Complete within 12 months of end of reporting year.
- 3. Report bottom line data publicly.



Costs of Participation

Annual Participation Fee

Annual Verification Fee



Staff time



Proposed Annual Fee Structure:

Commercial and Industrial Organizations with Revenues:

Over \$2 billion	\$10,000
From \$500 million - \$2 billion	•
From \$100 million - \$500 million	
From \$20 million - \$100 million	\$1,700
Under \$20 million	\$600
Non-profit, Government & Academic Organizations with Budgets:	
Non-profit, Government & Academic Organiz	zations with Budgets:
Non-profit, Government & Academic Organiz Over \$2 billion	J
	\$5,000
Over \$2 billion	\$5,000 \$3,500

Supporter*.....\$600

Under \$20 million.....\$450

The Climate Registry

^{*}Status available to membership organizations interested in The Climate Registry's work but who do not themselves report emissions.

How to Participate

- Submit signed Statement of Intent.
- Provide comments during the public comment period anticipated to be in November 2007.
- National recognition as a founding affiliate (if signed up by 1/1/08).
- Actual reporting and verification work does not start until 2008.

Upcoming...

Late October 2007:

Draft Reporting and Certification Protocols will be released for public comment.

November 2007:

Public conference calls on Draft Protocols will be held.





The Climate Registry

- Possibly the largest, most important climate initiative in North America
 - States representing over 80% of U.S. population involved, along with Canadian provinces, Mexican states, and Indian tribes.
- It's about accurate and consistent measurement
 - Critical first step to addressing climate change
 - Must measure greenhouse gas emissions before reducing.
- Organizations are being invited to become "Founding Affiliates"

For More Information:

www.TheClimateRegistry.org

Renee Shealy 803 898-4299 Shealyrg@dhec.sc.gov

Michael Monroe 803 898-3261 Monroemc@dhec.sc.gov

Nelson Roberts 803 898-4122 RobertIn@dhec.sc.gov



